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What I Live For.

I live for those who love me, Whose hearts are kind and true; For the heaven that smiles above me; And waits my spirit too; For all human ties that bind me; For the task by God assigned me, For the bright hopes left behind me; And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story, Who've suffered for my sake: To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake; Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages, The noble of all ages; Whose deeds crown History's pages; And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion, With all that is divine; To feel there is a union 'Twixt Nature's heart and mine; To profit by affliction. Reap truths from fields of fiction. Grow wiser from conviction; And fulfil each grand design

I live to hail that season, By gifted minds foretold, When men shall live by reason; And not alone by gold; When man to man united. And every wrong thing righted, The whole world shall be lighted

I live for those who love me, For those who know me true; For the heaven that smiles above me; And waits my spirit too; For the cause that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance; For the future in the distance, And the good that I can do.

THEODORE HOOK RIVALLED .- Theodore Hook's great practical joke was reproduced The rejection of the Missouri Compromise in Liverpool last week, at the expense of line then created the necessity for passing Mr. Hunt, landlord of the Star Hotel, Wil- the Compromise Measures of 1850. Every liamson square. Mr. Hunt's attention was Abolition paper, at the time it was rejected aroused by the circulation of announcements placed my name in black lines: "STEPHEN of his marriage to Bridget O'Grady, of A. Dovolass—the solitary exception." Tipperary, while subsequently he heard of they say I have changed—then so must his becoming a happy father and of his they, for we are certainly not alike. own decease. He was next waited upon by several medical gentlemen, who arrived post haste to rescue him from the clutches of cholera. They had scarcely retired before a joiner came to measure him for his coffin, and the joiner had hardly disappear- REN, TAYLOR and CASS? VAN BUREN'S ed ere a hearse and mourning coaches Buffalo platform prohibited slavery both stopped at the door, and the funeral-con- North and South of that line, and thus virductor, with his solemn, but business-like face, entered and enquired for the "body." In addition to this the house was besieged electors of Illinois, since then, and they adfrom morning to night, on Thursday, by mit that, and it is too well known to be disporters and 'stout girls of all work," in re- puted. This party were unsuccessful, and ply to an advertisement in that morning's therefore failed in what they tried to do, paper; by a cloud of clamorous chimney- and for doing which they now call me traisweepers, from rival proprietors, each of tor. [Applause.] If it were an act of inwhom had been favored with a note, to the famy to destroy that compromise line, why effect that "all the flues in the Star Hotel wanted sweeping immediately," by appraisers to take an inventory of the goods, for, of course, the landlord being defunct, everything was to come under the hammer; come to the Whig party, and when I speak and by messengers from tradesmen in every of it, it is with great respect. I have batpart of the town, laden with samples of thed against the old Whig party for twenty goods, including iron-safes, crockery and one years, and now that it is dead, with crystal of every description. It was only none to preach its funeral sermon, [apon Saturday that Mr. Hunt's tormentors re-laxed in their efforts to annoy and perplex. CLAY and WEBSTER, and their followers laxed in their efforts to annoy and perplex.

CLAY and Webster, and their followers—ourselves in this matter, and as we sow, so man who fought valiantly for their principles—are entitled to profound respect. But to see our error and do better. the worthy Boniface has hitherto resisted their fascinations, and preserved his bach-elorism unimpaired.—[Liverpool Mail.

We learn by a gentleman just down from Savannah, that the Hon. James Winston compact with the whigs in 1854, how was died at that place on last Saturday morning, of typhoid fever, after a short illness.

Senator Douglas at Home. Why deprive me of power to carry out

audience at Sprinfield, Illinois, on the 3 inst. Thus it was that all parties repudiated it, not one Whig or Abolitionist paper has ever published that bill, to my knowledge. If it was such a bad act, why do they not publish it? If it is such an iniquitous measure, why not prove it to the world? The reason is the very bill itself openly and clearly refutes their assertions. (Applause) But they contend that there is no necessity for its introduction, and that it was a ruthless, wanton act on my part. But, fellow citizens, I can assure them that this is no new proposition. Ten years ago I was ealled upon to legislate upon this proposition. This same principle has been sustained four times-twice in the Senate, and twice in the lower House of Congress. In 1852-3 this question was up, and Yates among others, voted for it. If it was necessary to legislate upon this Territory then why is it now unnecessary? The necessity of opening this vast Territory is self-evident to every candid intelligent mind. The thousands of emigrants crossing the plains could not go through that Territory without breaking the Indian intercourse law, and subjecting themselves to heavy fines and imprisonment. Such is the actual fact. Should not this Indian barrier be broken down? Is that vast country to remain a perpetual wilderness? Is the march of Christianity and civilization to stop there; and are our railroads and highways

to the Pacific there to end? If, however, the object is to open up that country to emigration and to the California and India trade, we must take the necessary steps to accomplish that object.

What plan should be determined upon to settle it? Now, I admit that this is a matter of debate.

I have been Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in Congress, for the past ten years, and it was my duty to act in this matter and bring forward this bill. I was no volunteer in this matter. It devoked but two years ago all the people were for upon me as a duty. The Missouri Compromise line was adopted in 1820. In '45 this charge, that it is wrong now?

The Kansas and Nebraska bill needs

The Kansas and Nebraska bill needs its principles, but considered it better than Nebraska bill. to stir up a great sectional excitement. That proposition was voted down by North-

ern votes. (Applause.) Sectional feelings then were very strong occasioned by the refusal of Congress to accede to this line. The Abolition papers denounced me then, as they do now, for advocating it. If the Missouri Compromise line had been extended, then all this trouble would have been avoided. The gallant HENRY CLAY would not have been called to leave his retirement at Ashland.

(Applause.) Polk signed the Oregon bill with that especial understanding; yet how soon it was voted down. How was it with the three Presidential candidates in 1848-Van Butually rejected the compromise line. I have conversed with many of the VAN BUREN

Senator Douglas addressed a very large views, bind me wholly to yours, and now abuse me for it? [Great Applause.]

and while the State Fair was progressing the Missouri Compromise line, and render at that place. We give a synopsis of his ed necessary the new compremise measmeech as reported for the St. Louis Re- ures of 1850, which were ushered into expublican. After some introductory remarks on the Nebraska Bill, he proceeded:

This latter Compromise became a law, and ✓ Yet while all this city is raised against I returned from Washington, an invalid, on crutches, and found rebellion in Chicago against the National Government. I Open anarchy reigned there. I made a speech and showed that the Compromise of 1850 stood upon the broad doctrme of pepular sovereignty.

Resolutions were unanimously passed at that meeting, and the next day the City Council of Chicago rescinded their Nullification Resolutions by a vote of twelve to one. I defended that principle then the same as I do now. [Applause.] Our Legislature met soon after and passed strong resolutions supporting me in this position

Mr. Douglas here read the resolu ions, but we have not them at hand, This then follows—that the Missouri Compromise was then considered a restric-tion upon this great principle, and that it should be wiped out.

Then in 1851-but three years ago you instructed me to carry out the principle, and now can you blame me? [Ap-plause.] Did the people abandon, hang in effigy and burn those members of the Legislature who thus instructed me? I hever heard of such a thing. How was it then? Why every Democratic member, voted for that resolution. Who blames them now? [Voices cried, "nobody."]

I will read the names of members who voted for that instruction. All the Democrats, and every Whig but four, voted for

How was it in the Presidential paign of 1851? Scott and Pierce both stood on the Baltimore Platforms. What did this mean? - Was it not that this principle should stand, and be applied forever to all new territories? Were not Scott and Pierce both Compromise men, and was not the struggle between them which was the more sound on that question? Thus this principle. If right two years ago, why

our Government claimed the territory.— proof that it conforms to the Compromise of Consequently, when New Mexico came in 1850. The very same provisions of the I went for that line, not that I approved of bill organizing New Mexico, are in the

Mr. Dougnas here rea leave it to the people themselves to settle.]

The whigs voted for this principle three years since-now every whig says the object was to legislate slavery in. But the Nebraska bill says emphatically that it does not, and therefore when they assert it, they either have not read the bill or they wilffully assert a falsehood. [Applause, and cries of shame, shame on them.] And yet they burn in effigy, and get up mobs, and incite to insurrection, not daring to publish the bill, yet they dare not meet it. is a simple matter, and easily settled. Shall the people of the Territories determine their local affairs for themselves ? We say that they shall-our opponents, that they

Now why are not the Nebraska Emi-grants capable of self-government? Where Do you hold the idea of some Eastern people, that the pioneers are but frontier barbarians? Of course our Eastern relations think we are an exception, and sympathize with us for living in such a hard country. [Applause.] Now, I maintain that we are as smart as people East—indeed more so, for this reason: If a man has two sons one smart and energetic, the other dull and stupid, it is not the active one that consents to be the drone at home with his parents. Yes the smart sons come out here, make their farms and homes, and then go back, pick out the prettiest girls in the country for their wives, and here they are. [Great applause.]

Why cannot we of the West govern our selves, then, with the smartest men and best of women? Truely we will control

Truly a great man has fallen. Missouri has lost one of her noblest sons, and the legal profession one of its brightest stars. He was in every respect a self-made man. We sympathise deeply with his friends.—His death will be felt by a large circle of acquaintance, who will mourn his loss.—Weston Reporter.

The Democratic position in 1848 was against the Missouri Compromise. Every man was against it, I alone excepted, according to the Abolition papers of that time. All parties thus condemned the Compromise, but on different grounds. Some wished to remove all restrictions, others to impose all restrictions. Why did I change? Republicans. Those who follow me about the man has fallen. Missouri condemn yourselves.—You may, therefore, make yourselves out base, but you are incompetent witnesses against make exciteable speeches to the people, intitude section against section, and not a national parties must have national principles. Even the churches have split upon this question, and if there is not charity and Christian Corporations. Why did I change? Nebraska bill we neither legislate slavery in nor out, but let the people decide, for and in a fight with pistols and howie knives Because every party was against me; stripboth were killed.

Richmond Post.

From the St. Louis Herald. Kansas Herald.

This paper is a weekly publication is-ued at Leavenworth, the probable seat of overnment for Kansas Territory, and bids ian to be conducted in the spirit required steamship Nautilus, this morning to make a journal subserve the best inter- Brownsville papers to the 16th. ests of that Territory.

The settlers in Kansas have the finest possible opportunity of making research

possible opportunity of making progress and establishing a State without agitation Legislature; but, if they will bend all their 9th inst.

of the slavery question at this time will gress will there be any absolute necessity for such an agitation. For whether the people shall have declared for or against slavery, no reference need be made to it either in the State Constitution or the act of hence the visit of Col. Capistran. Congress admitting Kansas as a State into the Union. It is clear that, when Congress comes to consider whether or not a State shall be admitted, it cannot fairly make any objection to its admission, if the Constitution of the proposed State be "republican," Properly, Congress cannot en-quire into the domestic relations established among the people of the Territory which proposes to become a State. If therefore, when Kansas shall have ripened into fit-

ness for a State government, slavery shall be among its institutions, anti-slavery men have no right to object to its admission on that ground. Nor any more, if slavery be not among those institutions, have southern men a right to object to it on that ground. In point of fact, the probabilities now are that Kansas will be a free State.

The Kansas Herald, we are glad to see,

seems to understand what is necessary to the peace and progress of the Territory .-It mentions several projects of newspapers to be established there, with a view to agitate the slavery question on one side or the other; and it rightly discountenances them all. We hope that the Herald, if it maintains tains the ground it has assumed, will be tioning the place where they are to go next, agents of the "stake" at St. Louis to the clause of the Nebraska bill, which states that papers of like character will be susthat the object of the bill is neither to legis-late slavery in nor out of that Territory, but fire-brand journals, calculated only to stir incalculable amount of mischief.

altogether reliable. We make an extract: again to Constantinople. The combined English and French forces were at Varna, situated a short distance up the Black Sea. They had lost some thirty thousand men by cholera, and they were still dying in great numbers. One English frigate lost one hundred and seventy men during one night. id they come from? From all the old It is impossible to imagine the horrid state States. Were they not capable when they they are in. During our stay at Constan-went, or did they lose their knowledge by tinople, orders were received for the forces crossing the Missouri river. [applause.] to proceed to take Sebastopol, but from conversations I had with several English offiday appointed to make the attack. We

shall soon know the result. On our return, we stopped for half an hour at Messina, where we found the cholera was raging dreadfully. Since the 21st of August, between 11,000 and 12,000 had died, and they were still dying at the same rate. Spezzia is perfectly healthy, and has been so all summer.

crisis befalls you, and the emergency requires moral courage and noble manhood to meet it, be equal to the requirements of the moment, and rise superior to the obstacles moment, and rise superior to the obstacles in your path. The universal testimony of men whose experience exactly coincides with yours, allows the consoling reflection that difficulties may be ended by opposition. There is no blessing equal to the possession of a stout heart. The magnitude of General Gaines. in 1848, the Whig party favored prohibiting slavery from all new Territories, and went totally against the compromise line. Then they would not have it, and censured me for standing up to it. If it is a sacred compact with the whigs in 1854, how was it in 1848? If I am a traitor now, how was I then? [Applause.] If you condemn me now, you condemn yourselves.—You may, therefore, make yourselves out shed Codding, slander and about unflinching and resolute. The cloud whose unflinching and resolute. The cloud whose murmurs you hear with fear and dread, is pregnant with blessings, and the frown whose sternness now makes you shudder and tremble, will ere long be succeeded by a smile of bewitching sweetness and benignity. Then be strong and manly—oppose equal ferces to open difficulties, keep a stiff upper lip and trust in Providence. Greatness can only be achieved by

From the New Orleans Picayune, 27th. Northern Mexico. PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Our previous accounts from Brownsville were to the 6th inst. By the arrival of the steamship Nautilus, this morning, we have

It appears that the revolutionists Northern Mexico are making gradual pro gress, having obtained possession already of several important towns, and probably of the slavery question. If they will keep Monterey. The Government troops, the question out of their newspapers and seems, are incapable of interposing any out of their public assemblages; if they will discountenance the establishment or continuance of any journal devoted to the agitation; and not listen to men who wish to promote it; if they will never once mention alavery or anti-slavery in their laws or the state of the seems, are incapable of interposing they create the following from the revolutionary forces. At present, Santa Anna's power in Northern Mexico appears to be agitation; and not listen to men who wish to promote it; if they will never once mention alavery or anti-slavery in their laws or the seems, are incapable of interposing they create the progress of the revolutionary forces. At present, Santa Anna's power in Northern Mexico appears to be agitation; and not listen to men who wish to promote it; if they will never once mention alavery or anti-slavery in their laws or the second of the second

energies to the material development of By an arrival at Matamoros last evening, their Territory and see to the extension of we learn that the insurgents are still aca wise protective legislation over its in tive. The day before yesterday a party of habitants so as to secure their rights of person and property; and if they will person and property; and if they will person town of San Fernando, ninety miles south of Matamoros, and rumor says made prisonable, the dangers attending the agitation town of San Fernando had joined the revolutionary movement in pronouncing against have probably passed away. Nor in Con- the present Government, but the near appreach of Government forces induced them to change their ideas and swear fealty anew to the reign of the despot. This the insurgents were not disposed to allow, and

The insurgents seem to be as sanguine as over, though they have changed their plan of operations somewhat. The better to maintain themselves, it is said, they have divided into several parties, and commenced a system of guerilla warfare, one of which it was that gained the victory spoken of in another place. In this manner they are confident of both maintaining themf necessary.

Col. Cruz who left Matamoros six or eight days ago, with a command of three hundred men, is said to have been quite unsuccessful in his pursuit. The almost ncessant rains have so filled the country with water that he has been forced to wade his men and horses continually, and the coninual surveillance of the enemy prevents his grazing his horses, so that the whole command is represented as being in great suffering from both hunger and heat.

Just as we are going to press, we have received information from a reliable source. that a party of the insurgents under the command of Col. Capistran, have taken the city of Linares. We abstain from menoperations.

It seems that a party of seventy Governfire-brand journals, calculated only to stir ment troops under the command of an of emigrants of that faith from the old up unhealthy excitements and to cause an officer named Paulin, was disarmed entire-world. This step is taken in consequence ly by the Democratic force, who, after con- of the fact that many of the emigrants are Letter from a Naval Officer, ment he deserved for more than one deed, they are too far spent and too poorly equip-

used heavy artillery, destroying part of the the government of the people. town without doing much harm to the insurgents. We have also been assured that said troops burned several houses before and after their triumph, committing excesses

of more than one species, The Flag, of the 16th, has the following

further intelligence. The revolutionists across the Rio Grande Confiding in One's Self .- When a they were at Linares and Montemorelos.

It may not be generally known that with-in the narrow precincts of the old cemetery of this city, repose the remains of the gallant veteran whose name heads this article. In 1849, he who had defied the swift and leaden death of many a well fought field, fell suddenly a victim to epidemic cholera in New Orleans, and was brought to Mobile that he might find a resting place among his friends and kindred, beneath the soil of the State where clustered the memories of the eventful days of his earlier and exciting life.

History will tell prosterity how truely every throb of that martial beant sent out a prayer of unalterable devotion for the honor and glory of his country, whether in war or in peace; and how like the white crest of drooping spirits; what Henry of Navarre, his tall plume indicated Ekko ancerd where!"

We have another object of penning this article. It is to call attention to the neglecarticle. It is to call attention to the neglec-ted condition of the grave of the old hero. Had he died in England, the honors of Westminster Abbey would have been ac-corded him. The "ingratitude of repub-lics" has become a by-word and a reproach and although we discard the doctrine, we must admit that the little attention paid to the remains of our eminent men give it an air of truth which we would fain not contemplate. We are a young people and

hope for better things.

Within a small lot, enclosed with a forbidding wall of brick, nearly the centre of the cemetery, covered with a coarse, flat stone, not an inch above, the surrounding earth, without an inscription of any kind to mark the tomb of a man, so distinguished in the military annals of the country lies the body of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines! Alventy

Let us suggest, and we earnestly hope that the suggestion may meet the approba-tion of all, and lead to practical results, that our citizens take the matter in hand and erect, by subscription a suitable monument to one, whose name is indissolubly linked with that of Alabama. In thus honoring him we shall honor ourselves, and the stranger, whose first impressions of a city follow close upon his "sandalshoon," will carry with him the same pleasing recollection as when his eyes last rested upon the monument of Pulaski, at Savannah.

MORMON EMIGRATION TO KANSAS .-The Alton Courier, of vesterday, says:

We learn from one of the "Mormon faith" that movements are on foot to establish a "stake" for Mormon settlers in the Territory of Kansas, about 100 miles inteselves and harassing their enemy for years rior from the town of Kansas. A small delegation from this city are preparing to start in the course of one or 2 weeks, uniting with others at St. Louis, which will probably swell the number to some 2 hundred families. They go out in charge of Elder Erastus Snow, one of the 12, who is expected to preside over the settlement. Mr. Snow has been to Europe about a year since, and has labored successfully in Sweden, Denmark and other central countries on the continent, inducing a considerable number to embrace that faith, and as a necessary consequence, to emigrate to the appointed gathering places in the western

This and other settlements are about to be tormed as resting and recruiting places demning their chief to be shot, a punish- poor, and arriving, as they do, in the fall, A friend has permitted us to look at a letter just received from a gentleman in the Naval service on board the U.S. steamer, Saranac, dated at Spezzia, September 18. It is about as late as anything we have from that quarter, through English channels, and the city of Victoria, when its heroic defendance in the permitted us to look at a turned the soldiers free; since then, we are informed, very few have joined the regular frend themselves against the Indians, who are becoming very hostile. Those emigrants who are well supplied will not stop in Kansas, but proceed to Salt Lake, which the city of Victoria, when its heroic defendance is the great place of rendezvous, where the ders had to leave the place on account of the temple will be built, and whence the edicts Since I last wrote to you, we have been exhaustion of their ammunition, carried and will issue from the Prophet Brigham for

HURRICANE-ITS RESULTS .- On last Sabbath evening a storm of wind and rain visited Mt. Pleasent, Iowa. The wind was the strongest and most terrible in its results, of any that has occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The North wall of the main College building, seem to be gradually gaining ground. In was leveled to the ground, damaging to a the early part of the week we learned of their having possession of the towns of Lincers, I conclude that they were very doubtful of success, owing to the dreadful condition of their men. The 5th inst. was the of Nuevo Leon, Monterey, had fallen into kind, in the same state of completion, was the hands of the patriots by invitation of its inhabitants. If this latter report be true, and we believe it is, he revolutionists have now possession of the strongest position house at about \$1,500; the whole building north of the Siere Madre mountains, with in the latter case will have to be rebuilt .arms and munitions in abundance. As to The college building is the greater loss, as the fact of their being in Monterey, bow-ever, there may be some doubt. The last reliable information we have from them, they were at Linares and Montemorelos. comes upon him, as he had obligated him-self to deliver it in perfect condition to the Board of Trustees and million 0948

> Robbing A HEN ROOST,-"Jeems Lewkas," of Orange county, writes to the Alexandria Gazette that some dishonest rogue has rebbed his hen-roost. He clos account of the fowl transaction as follows: "In the mornin we found out that sum feller had been kommittin a salt on Gran mar's poeltry and several other hens. Mr. edytur, when I gazed aroun upon the wrek of matter and the crush of chickens, I war led to 'sclaim in the language of the Poit, whar he sez—I feels most like a feller who treds alone sum banquet hall deserted, whose lights are ded, whose gals am fled and all ceptin him and a cle rooster and a few de-funct hens departed—Yes, sir, that not the nobil old foul like melanchely on a rock laughing at patience, as Mr. Shak-speer see in his Pistle to the Rushamthat ar war Gran mar's favorite Rous and I could but lament in my very gizz too to see him a sottin up thar with